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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:34:09 ON 17 SEP 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:34:17 ON 17 SEP 2006

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 50 S L1

L3 13526 S L1 FULL

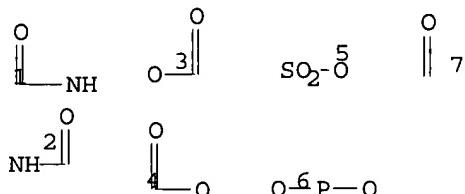
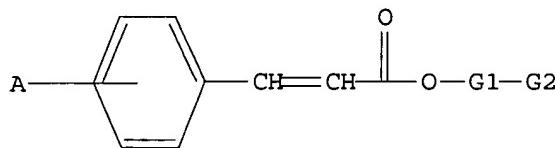
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:34:58 ON 17 SEP 2006

L4 10184 S L3

L5 21 S L4(L) (DYE OR COLORANT OR INK)

=> d que 15 stat

L1 STR



G1 Cy,Ak

G2 [@1],[@2],[@3],[@4],[@5],[@6],[@7]

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L3 13526 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1

L4 10184 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3

L5 21 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4(L) (DYE OR COLORANT OR INK)

=> d 1-21 bib abs hitstr

LS ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2006:813632 CAPLUS

DN 145:238149

TI Photographic coupler and image dye light-stabilizing systems

IN Mura, Albert J.; Eiff, Shari L.; Russo, Gary M.

PA Eastman Kodak Company, USA

SO U.S., 31pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

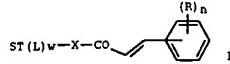
DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 7090969	B1	20060815	US 2005-00086	20050315
PRAI US 2005-00086		20050315		

GI



AB A photog. element comprises a silver halide emulsion layer having associated therewith a dye forming coupler and a compound I wherein L is a linking moiety; X is a heteroatom group selected from O, S, or NR' where R' is H or a substituent; w = 0-1; R is hydrogen or a substituent group; n is an integer from 0 to 5; ST represents a stabilizer selected from the group consisting of: a thiophospholine dioxide; a dialkoxyl aromatic group linked through a phenolic oxygen; a dialkoxyl aromatic group linked through the aromatic

ring; a sulfonamide group; a hydroxyphenyl benzotriazole group; and a phenolic group.

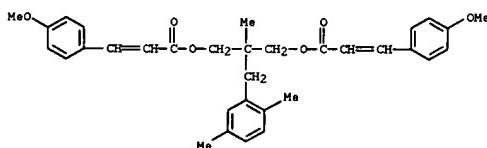
IT 905856-62-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(Image dye light-stabilizing systems)

RN 905856-62-4 CAPLUS

CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

LS ANSWER 2 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2006:537421 CAPLUS

DN 145:26990

TI Method and apparatus for manufacture of pericarp of Viburnum dilatatum, extracts of the pericarp, and use of the pericarp for antioxidants, powdered materials, supplements, foods, beverages, and colorants

IN Iwai, Kunihisa; Matsue, Hajime; Onodera, Akio

PA Aomori Prefecture, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2006141334	A2	20060608	JP 2004-338715	20041124
PRAI JP 2004-338715		20041124		

AB Pericarp rich in anthocyanin, chlorogenic acid, and its derivs. is separated from Viburnum dilatatum juice residues containing seed and pericarp, by use of

friction between fruit residues or abrasion. Diagrams of the apparatus for separation of the pericarp are given. The pericarp separated from V.

dilatatum juice residues showed significantly higher antioxidant activity than the juice residues.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(separation of pericarp containing anthocyanin and chlorogenic acid from Viburnum dilatatum juice residues for antioxidants, powdered materials,

supplements, foods, beverages, and colorants)

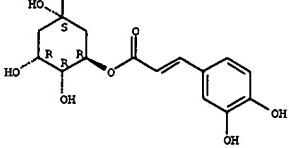
RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[{[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-

propenyl]oxy}-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry unknown.

LS ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

(Continued)

LS ANSWER 3 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:632295 CAPLUS

DN 143:155064

TI Aqueous ink compositions for writing tools and the ink-stored writing tools

IN Takasu, Yoichi; Tsuchiya, Yoko

PA Pilot Ink Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2005194342	A2	20050721	JP 2004-33	20040105
PRAI JP 2004-33		20040105		

AB Title ink compns. contain 0.01-5% (preferably) chlorogenic acids to remove the air bubbles in the inks. An aqueous ink containing 0.5% Cafenol P 100

(a chlorogenic acid) showed no air bubbles.

IT 327-97-9D, Chlorogenic acid, derivs.

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(aqueous writing inks containing chlorogenic acids for air bubble removal)

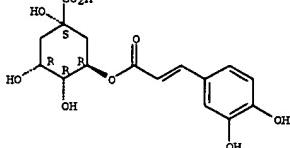
RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-{[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-

propenyl]oxy}-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry unknown.



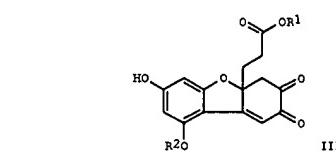
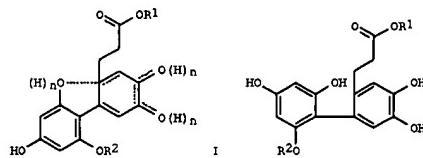
L5 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:431245 CAPLUS
 DN 142:465086

TI Yellow water-soluble dye preparations derived from dihydrochalcones, their preparation process, and their uses.
 IN Sanoner, Philippe; Guyot, Sylvain; Leguerneve, Christine; Lequere, Jean Michel; Drilleau, Jean Francois; Renard, Catherine
 PA Institut National De La Recherche Agronomique Inra, Fr.; Societe Cooperative Agricole Elle eT Vire
 SO Fr. Demande, 33 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

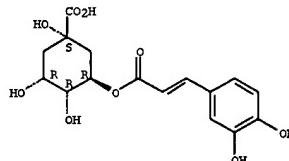
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2862303	A1	20050520	FR 2003-13414	20031117
FR 2862303	B1	20060106		
WO 2005049598	A1	20050602	WO 2004-FR2927	20041116
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZH, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1605120	A1	20060802	EP 2004-805464	20041116
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
PRAI FR 2003-13414	A	20031117		
WO 2004-FR2927	W	20041116		
OS MARPAT 142:465086				
GI				

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)



AB Nontoxic yellow water-soluble dyes I, II, and III ($R = H$ or C1-10 alkyl, R_2 = H, glucose or xyloglucose, $n = 0$ or 1) prepared by enzymic oxidation of phloracetophenone glucoside from apple pulp in the presence of chlorogenic acid and catechin is useful for dying food, pharmaceutical, or cosmetic compns.
 IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
 RL: CAT (Catalyst or), USES (Uses)
 (nontoxic yellow water-soluble dyes prepared by enzymic oxidation of phloracetophenone glucoside from apple pulp)
 RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[{3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl}oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:324425 CAPLUS
 DN 142:400670

TI Information medium comprising two layers
 IN Lub, Johan; Broer, Dirk Jan; Kurt, Ralph; Hendriks, Robert Frans Maria
 PA Koninklijke Philips Electronics N. V., Neth.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIIXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005034099	A2	20050414	WO 2004-1B3033	20040917
WO 2005034099	A3	20050602		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZH, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI EP 2003-300138	A	20030930		

AB The conventional optical data storage materials such as for example DVD are subject to limitation since they are rather expensive and difficult to manufacture. The object of the present invention is to propose an information medium comprising two information layers, and having an alternative structure compared to the prior art information medium. The present invention relates to an information medium comprising a first and a second information layers comprising marks intended to store binary data, each mark being intended to be read by a light spot polarized according to a first direction or to a second direction, wherein: the first information layer comprises first marks sensitive to the first polarization direction, and second marks not sensitive to the first polarization direction, said first and second marks being both not sensitive or equally sensitive to the second polarization direction. The second information layer comprising third marks sensitive to the second polarization direction, and fourth marks not sensitive to said second polarization direction, said third and fourth marks being both not sensitive or equally sensitive to the first polarization direction.

IT 849776-14-3

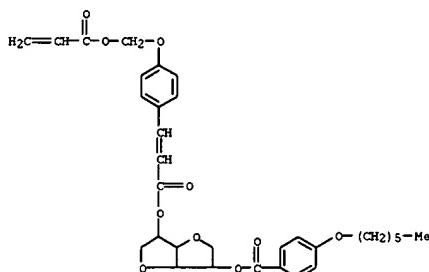
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use), USES (Uses)
 (information medium comprising two layers, liquid crystal monomers and dichroic dyes)

RN 849776-14-3 CAPLUS

CN Hexitol, 1,4:3,6-dianhydro-, 4-(hexyloxy)benzoate 3-{4-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methoxy}phenyl]-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

(Continued)

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2005:301926 CAPLUS

DN 142:354328

TI Dye/pigment-fading inhibitors containing Apocynum venetum extracts and their use for dye/pigment preparations and colored foods and beverages
IN Ando, Seiji; Tanaka, Hisashi; Shimabayashi, Hiroshi; Yokomizo, Atsushi
PA Saneigen F.F.I. Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.

CODEN: JXXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI JP 2005087147 A2 20050407 JP 2003-327423 20030919

PRAI JP 2003-327423 20030919

AB Apocynum venetum exts. are useful as fading inhibitors for dyes and pigments, e.g., anthocyanins, flavonoids, and carotenoids. A. venetum leaf aqueous 30 volume% EtOH extract contained chlorogenic acid 0.078, isoquercitrin 0.086, hyperoside 0.060, and catechin 0.0068 weight%. An acidic aqueous solution (pH 3) containing 0.05 weight% San Red RCFU (red cabbage pigment) 0.1 weight% of the extract showed 77.8% residual pigment after

3.5-h UV irradiation

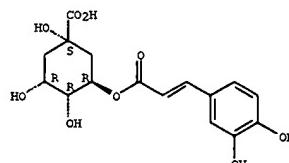
IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(extract component; color-fading inhibitors containing Apocynum venetum exts.)

for dye/pigment preps., foods, and beverages)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[{3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl}oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:668931 CAPLUS

DN 141:370211

TI Enhancing and inhibiting effects of aromatic compounds on luminol-dimethylsulfoxide-OH- chemiluminescence and determination of intermediates in oxidative hair dyes by HPLC with chemiluminescence detection

AU Zhou, Jian; Xu, Hong; Wan, Guo-Hui; Duan, Chun-Feng; Cui, Hua
CS Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China,

Anhui, 230026, Peop. Rep. China

SO Talanta (2004), 64(2), 467-477

CODEN: TLNTAZ; ISSN: 0039-9140

PB Elsevier B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

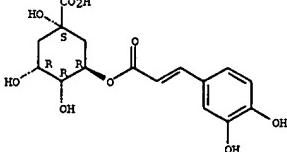
AB The effect of 36 aromatic compds. on the luminol-dimethylsulfoxide-OH- chemiluminescence (CL) was systematically studied. It was found that dihydroxybenzenes, and ortho- and para-substituted aminophenols and phenylenediamines inhibited the CL and phenols with three or more than three hydroxyls except phloroglucin tended to enhance the CL. The CL inhibition and enhancement was proposed to be dependent on whether superoxide anion radical (O2-) was competitively consumed by compds. in the CL system. Trihydroxybenzenes were capable of generating superoxide anion radical, leading to the CL enhancement, whereas dihydroxybenzenes were superoxide anion radical scavenger, causing the CL inhibition. Based on the inhibited CL, a novel method for the simultaneous determination of p-phenylenediamine, o-phenylenediamine, p-aminophenol, o-aminophenol, resorcinol and hydroquinone by high-performance liquid chromatog. coupled with chemiluminescence detection was developed. The method has been successfully applied to determine intermediates in oxidative hair dyes and wastewater of shampooing after hair dyed.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(enhancing and inhibiting effects of aromatic compds. on luminol-dimethylsulfoxide-NaOH chemiluminescence and determination of intermediates in oxidative hair dyes by HPLC with chemiluminescence detection)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[{3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl}oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

(Continued)

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:652667 CAPLUS
 DN 141:175626

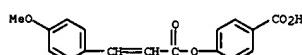
TI Lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

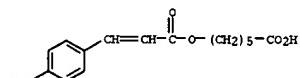
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004158050	A1	20040812	US 2004-772286	20040206
KR 2004072071	A	20040818	KR 2003-7956	20030208
JP 2004238631	A2	20040826	JP 2004-32536	20040209
PRAI KR 2003-7996	A			
PRAT KR 2003-141:175626				

AB A lightfast colorant and a lightfast ink composition including the lightfast colorant utilize a lightfast colorant that is derived by covalently binding a cinnamate derivative and a conventional colorant. The lightfast colorant improves storage stability as well as lightfastness when added to an ink composition. A lightfast colorant was prepared from 4-carboxyphenyl-4'-methoxycinnamate and C.I. direct black 168.

IT 733739-08-7P 733739-10-1P 733739-13-4P
 733739-15-6P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture), RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation), RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same)
 RN 733739-08-7 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 4-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



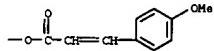
RN 733739-10-1 CAPLUS
 CN Hexanoic acid, 6-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 733739-13-4 CAPLUS
 CN Butanoic acid, 3-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

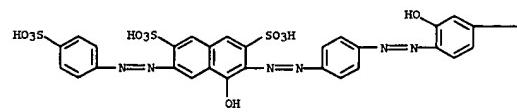
L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B

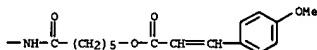


RN 733739-19-0 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 6-[(3-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-7-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenyl)phenyl]azino-6-oxohexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

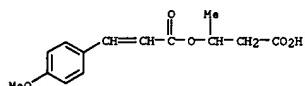


PAGE 1-B

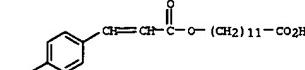


RN 733739-22-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid, 4,5-dihydro-1-[4-[[3-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1-oxobutyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]-4-[[4-[[3-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1-oxobutyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-5-oxo-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 INDEX NAME)

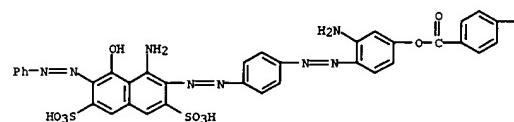


RN 733739-15-6 CAPLUS
 CN Dodecanoic acid, 12-[(3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



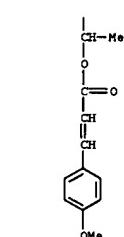
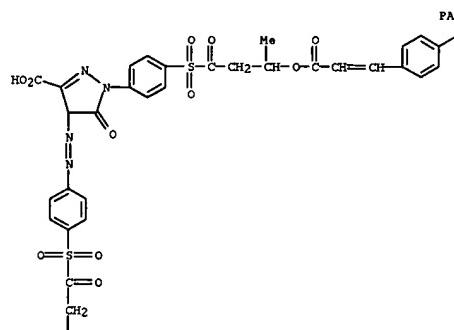
IT 733739-17-8P 733739-19-0P 733739-22-5P
 733739-25-8P 733739-27-0P 733739-29-2P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture), TEP (Technical or engineered material use), PREP (Preparation), USES (Uses)
 (lightfast colorant; lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same)
 RN 733739-17-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 4-[(3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-, 3-amino-4-[(4-[(1-amino-8-hydroxy-7-(phenylazo)-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]phenyl)phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

RN 733739-25-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2,6-dihydroxy-3-[(4-[(1-hydroxy-7-[[12-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]-1-oxododecyl]amino]-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-naphthalenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

● Na

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

(Continued)

RN 733739-27-0 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 4-[[[(4',8'-diamino-9,9',10,10'-tetrahydro-9,9',10,10'-tetraoxo[1,1'-bianthracen]-4-yl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2002:359935 CAPLUS

DN 136:377516

TI Ink-jet printing inks and ink-receiving materials with excellent light resistance

IN Takeshita, Kinya; Murayama, Tetsuo; Kido, Hirotane

PA Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

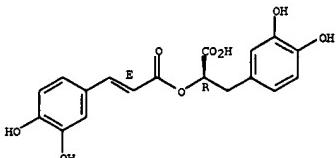
DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

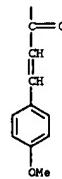
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2002138225	A2	20020514	JP 2000-334138	20001101
PRAI JP 2000-334138		20001101		
AB	The inks and materials contain antioxidant compds. selected from colorants, rosmarinic acid, carnosolic acid, carnosol, rosmanol, epirosmanol, isorosmanol, rosmaridiphenol, rosmariquinone, and hesperidin.			
IT 20283-92-5	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (antioxidant; ink-jet printing inks and ink-receiving sheets containing antioxidants for improving light resistance)			
RN 20283-92-5 CAPLUS				
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, α -{[(2E)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy}-3,4-dihydroxy-, (α R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).
 Double bond geometry as shown.

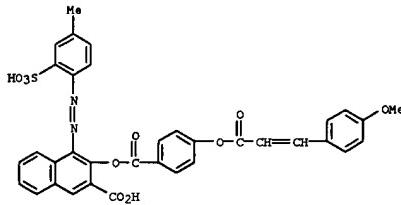


L5 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

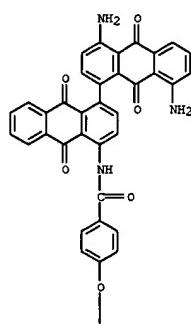
PAGE 2-A



RN 733739-29-2 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthaleneacrylic acid, 3-[[4-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]benzoyl]oxy]-4-[(4-methyl-2-sulfophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-A



L5 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2001:693041 CAPLUS

DN 135:262001

TI Method for dyeing dry hair using an oxidoreductase and a dye precursor

IN Sorensen, Niels Henrik

PA Novozymes A/S, Den.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.

CODEN: PIXX02

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001068042	A1	20010920	WO 2001-DK166	20010313
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TH, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI US 2002007524	A1	20020124	US 2001-819236	20010328
PRAI DK 2000-439	A	20000317		
US 2000-192688P	P	20000328		
WO 2001-DK166	V	20010313		

AB A method for dyeing keratinous fibers is based on contacting the keratinous fibers in a dry state with a dyeing composition comprising at least one oxidoreductase, such laccase, oxidase or peroxidase, and at least one dye precursor for a sufficient period of time and under conditions sufficient to permit dyeing of keratinous fibers. A dye precursor is selected from the group consisting of diamines, aminophenols, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazole and pyrazole pyrimidine derivs. The dyeing composition further comprises a mediator, i.e., a substrate of oxidoreductase, selected from the group consisting of diamines, aminophenols and polyphenols. The procedure is carried out at a pH 3-10 for 10-60 min. In this way it is possible to dye keratinous fibers, e.g. human hair, in a simple and efficient manner without significantly damaging the hair. For example, a hair dye composition contained laccase from *Mycelopeltora thermophilica* 0.05 mg ep/mL, p-phenylenediamine (PPD) 0.3%, and 5-amino-o-cresol 0.3% in a phosphate buffer.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (dyeing compns. for dry hair containing microbial oxidoreductase, dye precursor, and mediator)

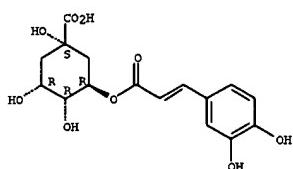
RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

(Continued)

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:839050 CAPLUS

DN 134:21273

TI Oxidative hair dye composition containing heterocyclic bases and an oxido-reductase enzyme

IN Lang, Gerard; Lagrange, Alain

PA L'Oréal, Fr.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1055409	A1	20001129	EP 2000-401360	20000518
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	FR 2794022	A1	20001201	FR 1999-6799	19990528
	FR 2794022	B1	20010720		
	JP 2001010939	A2	20010116	JP 2000-159206	20000529
	US 2004040098	A1	20040304	US 2003-651229	20030829

PRAI FR 1999-6799 A 19990528

US 2000-583724 B1 20000530

OS MARPAT 134:21273

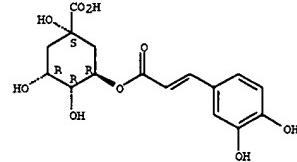
AB Oxidative hair dye composition containing heterocyclic bases, such as para-phenylenediamine and para-aminophenols, and an oxido-reductase enzyme. A hair dye composition contained uricase 20 IU/mg, paraphenylenediamine 0.324, 1,3-dihydroxy benzene 0.33, 1-hydroxybenzotriazole 0.1, uric acid 1.5, excipients and water q.s. 100 g. The composition produces a chestnut brown color.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (oxidative hair dye composition containing heterocyclic bases and oxido-reductase enzyme)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

(Continued)

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:441313 CAPLUS

DN 133:63587

TI Hair dye compositions containing hydroxystilbenes

IN Fruche, Francis; Saint, Léger Didier; Bernard, Bruno

PA L'Oréal, Fr.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1013260	A2	20000628	EP 1999-403075	19991208
	EP 1013260	A3	20000705		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	FR 2787319	A1	20000623	FR 1998-16258	19981222
	FR 2787319	B1	20020614		
	US 2002016998	A1	20020214	US 1999-467896	19991221
	US 6409772	B2	20020625		
	JP 2000191936	A2	20000711	JP 1999-365256	19991222

PRAI FR 1998-16258 A 19981222

OS MARPAT 133:63587

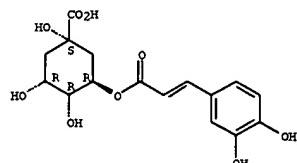
AB Hair dye compns. containing hydroxystilbenes are disclosed. A hair dye contained resveratrol 5.26, caffeic acid 0.173, laccase 0.002 mmole and phosphate buffer pH = 7.2 q.s. 100 mL. The composition is applied on the hair for 30° at 37°, then the hair is rinsed, washed with shampoo, rinsed and dried to obtain a clear blond color.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (hair dye compns. containing hydroxystilbenes)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:38384 CAPLUS

DN 133:22149

TI Hair dye compositions containing oxidoreductase and mediators

IN Sorensen, Niels Henrik; McDevitt, Jason Patrick

PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Den.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 96 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI	WO 2000032158	A1	20000608	WO 1999-DK674	19991201
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KR, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA	2352778	AA	20000608	CA 1999-2352778	19991201
EP	1137391	A1	20011004	EP 1999-957262	19991201
EP	1137391	B1	20041103		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

JP 2002531386 T2 20020924 JP 2000-584855 19991201

AT 281147 E 20041115 AT 1999-957262 19991201

US 6572843 B1 20030603 US 2000-523298 20000310

PRAI US 1998-203075 A 19981201

US 1999-451807 B2 19991201

WO 1999-DK674 W 19991201

AB A method for treating hair, combining permanent dyeing and straightening of hair, without significantly damaging the hair is disclosed. The hair is treated by chemical reducing covalent disulfide linkages in the hair, and contacting said hair with at least 1 oxidoreductase, at least 1 mediator, and at least 1 chemical oxidizing agent in an amount equivalent to 0.001-1% hydrogen peroxide of the dyeing formulation. The efficiency of dyeing of blonde hair was improved when dyeing was performed on chemical straightened hair relative to untreated hair.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

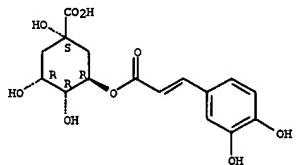
(hair dye compns. containing oxidoreductase and mediators)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[{3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl}oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (SCI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry unknown.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:50060 CAPLUS

DN 132:100486

TI Image-enhancing composition for imaging and printing materials

IN Kovacs, Gregory J.; Sprague, Robert A.; Malhotra, Shadi L.; Naik, Kirit N.; Lesani, Fereshteh; Boils, Danielle C.; Mayo, James D.; Drappel, Stephan V.

PA Xerox Corporation, USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: EPXXD0

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI	EP 972651	A1	20000119	EP 1999-113734	19990713
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

JP 2000198267 A2 20000718 JP 1999-195520 19990709

PRAI US 1998-118573 A 19980717

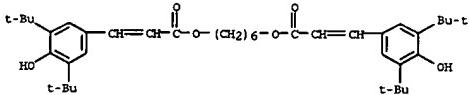
AB Disclosed is an image-enhancing composition for imaging and printing materials, wherein the image-enhancing composition contains a solvent, a polymeric binder, a dye mordant, a substantially water-soluble antcurl compound, a substantially water-soluble desizing compound, a lightfastness-improving compound, a defoamer, an optional biocide, and an optional filler.

IT 88797-00-6, 1,6-Hexamethylene bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinamate)

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (ink-jet printing materials treated with image-enhancing compns. containing)

RN 88797-00-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-, 1,6-hexanediy ester (SCI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1997:258896 CAPLUS

DN 126:279238

TI Separation and identification of constituents of Colombian raw sugar

AU Larrahondo, Jesus E.; Godshall, Mary A.; Clarke, Margaret A.

CS CENICANA, Cali, Colombia

SO Proceedings of the Sugar Processing Research Conference (1996) 137-145

CODEN: PSPEC4; ISSN: 0730-6490

PB Sugar Processing Research Institute

DT Journal

LA English

AB The major classes of colorants in Colombian raw sugar were isolated using

MeOH as an extracting agent. The crude extract was partitioned between

CHCl3 and water; extraction of the main colorant components from the aqueous fraction

by Et acetate followed. This last fraction was rich in several phenolic acid derivs., carbohydrate-related compds., and glyceric acid. The anal. for each extract was performed by GC-MS according to the procedure for phenols in sugar products described by SPRI (1982). Fractionation of an acidic aqueous solution of raw sugar by XAD-2 Amberlite resin showed, as major components, phenolic compds. with slightly and moderately acidic groups eluted by Na2CO3 solution and MeOH, resp. Further studies, e.g. the effect of cane burning and the impact of tops and trash on color in sugarcane juices, were investigated very recently, and it was established that burning alone, as well as tops and trash, contributed to increased cane juice color in the factory.

IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

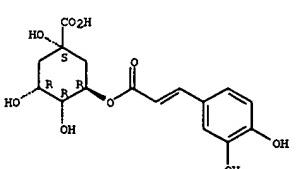
(separation and identification of carbohydrate and phenolic colorants of Colombian raw sugar)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[{3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl}oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (SCI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1992:1592225 CAPLUS
 DN 117198225
 TI Silver halide-containing hair dye compositions
 IN Mizumaki, Katsumi
 PA Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JXXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 04187625	A2	19920706	JP 1990-319691	19901122

PRAI JP 1990-319691 19901122
 AB A hair dye composition for dyeing grey hair with prolonged dyeing effect and without hair damage due to its low alkalinity consists of silver halides (AgCl, AgBr, AgI and/or AgF), an alkaline agent (e.g. ammonium bicarbonate), a dye (e.g. tannins), dyeing aids (e.g. Zr compds.), and other components. Thus, a hair dye composition consists of AgCl 0.8, 28% aqueous ammonia 2.8, hydroxylamin-HCl 0.1, ethoxylated castor oil 1.0, perfumes 0.3, 1-menthol 0.2, resorcinol 0.1, Fe chlorophyrin 0.5, bromine-denatured alc. 4.0.0 and diluted water to 100 weights.

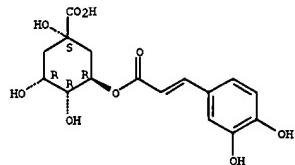
IT 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(hair dye composition containing silver halides and, for gray hair)

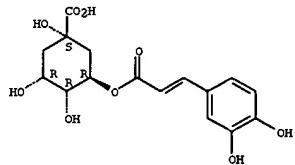
RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 Double bond geometry unknown.



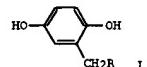
L5 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1981:1430217 CAPLUS
 DN 95:30217
 TI Agent for oxidative dyeing of hair
 IN Bachmann, Heinrich; Portmann, Plato
 PA Wella A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SO Ger. Offen., 18 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 2939303	A1	19810416	DE 1979-2939303	19790928
WO 8100810	A1	19810402	WO 1980-EP103	19800925
EP 26473	A1	19810408	EP 1980-105820	19800925
EP 26473	B1	19830525		
R: DE, GB, IT, SE				
BR 0008836	A	19810630	BR 1980-8836	19800925
JP 56501204	T2	19810827	JP 1980-502171	19800925
US 4479803	A	19841030	US 1981-253510	19810408
PRAI DE 1979-2939303	A	19790928		
WO 1980-EP103	A	19800925		
OS MARPAT 95:30217				
GI				



AB Oxidative hair dyes contain 1-4% by weight I (R = CO2R1, CONH2, CONHR1, CONHNH2, CONH, CN, CH2OR1, CHO, CH(OH)OR1, CH(OR1)2 and R1 is Cl-5 alkyl) and an aromatic compound with ≥1 OH group, and/or an aromatic compound with

≥1 OH group and ≥ N atom, and/or a natural amino acid or its derivs., which acts to increase color intensity. A pH 7.8 dye solution of homogentisic acid amide [5663-54-7] 3, orcinol [504-15-4] 0.8, Cu glycinate 0.03, guanidine-HCl [50-01-1] 7.5, NH4HCO3 2, hydroxyethyl cellulose 1, EtOH 20, and H2O 65.67% was applied to bleached hair for 15 min at 37-40°, then 50 mL of a solution of 5% NH4OH and 1.5% H2O2 was worked in and allowed to stand for 15 min. The hair was rinsed with 10% citric acid containing 0.05% EDTA, H2O, and dried. The hair had a natural brown color.

IT 327-97-9

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(hair dye containing homogentisic acid derivs. and)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1977:454800 CAPLUS
 DN 87:54800

TI Enzymic color formation in beet and cane juices

AU Gross, D.; Coombs, J.

CS Group Res. Dev., Tate and Lyle Ltd., Reading/Berks., UK

SO C. R. Assem. Gen. Comm. Int. Tech. Sucr., 15th (1975), 295-308 Publisher:

Comm. Int. Tech. Sucr., Tienen, Belg.

CODEN: 35V0AL

DT Conference

LA English

AB Polyphenoloxidase (I) [9002-10-2] with mol. wts. of 200,000 and 32,000-130,000, which catalyze the browning reactions during extraction and refining of sugar, were isolated from sugar beet and cane juices, resp. and characterized for Michaelis constant and UV light maximum absorption for caffeic and chlorogenic acid (II), and 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine. The possible routes of color formation from II-mediated reactions involving the oxidation of a 2nd phenol or the reactions with amino acids or amino groups of proteins are given. Of the many chemical compds. tested, thioglycolate and β-mercaptoethanol [60-24-2] were the most effective compds. to deactivate the I.

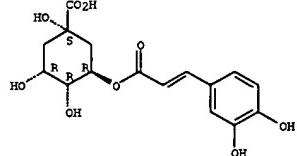
IT 327-97-9

RL: USES (Uses)
 (colorant formation in presence of caffeic acid and, in sugar cane juices)

RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS

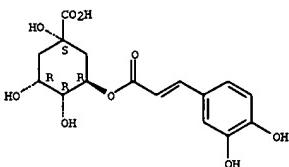
CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



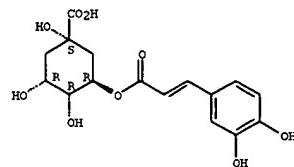
L5 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1972:115153 CAPLUS
 DN 76:115153
 TI Fluorescence of sugars
 AU Wall, James H.; Carpenter, Frank G.
 CS South. Mark. Nutr. Res. Div., Agric. Res. Serv., New Orleans, LA, USA
 SO U. S., Dep. Agr., Agr. Res. Serv., [Rep.] (1971), ARS 72-90, 157-78
 CODEN: XAARAY
 DT Report
 LA English
 AB Fluorescence in com. sugars due to trace constituents correlates well with color over a wide range and could be used in place of, or as a complementary measurement to, color. Fluorescence is more sensitive than color in the low region and gives peaks (which can possibly be more informative than color); however, it is a more complicated measurement to make than color. Noncolored constituents which fluoresce can also be measured.
 IT 327-97-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (sugar colorants, fluorometry of)
 RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1972:115152 CAPLUS
 DN 76:115152
 TI Identification of sugar colorants
 AU Farber, Leon; Carpenter, Frank G.
 CS Cane Sugar Refining Res. Project, New Orleans, LA, USA
 SO U. S., Dep. Agr., Agr. Res. Serv., [Rep.] (1971), ARS 72-90, 145-56
 CODEN: XAARAY
 DT Report
 LA English
 AB Cane colorants [chlorogenic acid (I) [327-97-9], caffeoic acid [331-39-5], p-hydroxycinnamic acid [7400-08-0], 4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamic acid [1135-24-6], 4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxycinnamic acid [530-59-6], kaempferol (II) [520-18-3], and umbelliferone [93-35-6]] that escape the refining process and even persist into the refined sugar are identified. The pigments are catalogued and described as to color, fluorescent color, and mobility on high voltage paper electrophoresis. Other schemes (e.g. solvent extraction and thin-layer chromatog.) are used to sep. significant quantities, using high voltage paper electrophoresis to monitor the sepn's. Several noncolored constituents are identified: p-hydroxybenzoic acid [99-96-7], 4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzoic acid [530-57-4], and 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoic acid [121-34-6]. Fumaric acid [110-17-8] and aconitic acid [499-12-7], already known to be in cane sugar, are located on the high voltage paper electrophoresis separation
 IT 327-97-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (sugarcane colorants, chromatography identification of)
 RN 327-97-9 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(3-(3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy)-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry unknown.



L5 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1972:101505 CAPLUS
 DN 76:101505
 TI Quantitative measurement of sugars by gas-liquid chromatography
 AU Velasco, Violeta S.; Heisler, M.; Dowling, J. F.
 CS Corn Ind., Yonkers, NY, USA
 SO U. S., Dep. Agr., Agr. Res. Serv., [Rep.] (1971), ARS 72-90, 61-81
 CODEN: XAARAY
 DT Report
 LA English
 AB Various methods [(1) hexamethyldisilazane (I) [999-97-3]-trimethylchlorosilane [75-77-4] method, (2) N-(trimethylsilyl)imidazole (II) [18156-74-6] in pyridine, and (3) I-F3CCO2H method] for silylation of sugars applicable to the determination of dextrose [50-99-7], levulose [57-48-7], and sucrose [57-50-1] by gas-liquid chromatog. (GLC) are studied with regard to the reagents used in preparing Me3Si derivs., reaction rates, and internal stds. A precision of 0.5 is attainable with the I-F3CCO2H method for determining individual sugars; dextrose and levulose have less error than sucrose. Me3SiCl reaction is not complete at room temperature until > .sim.24 hr. Reaction of levulose with II gives 3 peaks under normal conditions. Excellent separation of Me3Si derivs. of ferulic acid [1135-24-6], caffeoic acid [331-39-5], sinapic acid [530-59-6], and chlorogenic acid [327-97-9] are obtained using an SE-52 column at 170-300.deg.. GLC can be used to measure colorants, but separation from most of the sugar and concentration is necessary.

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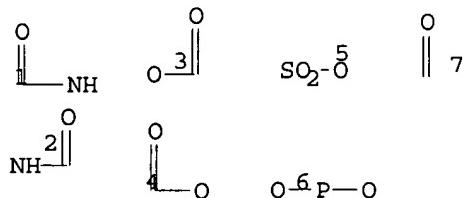
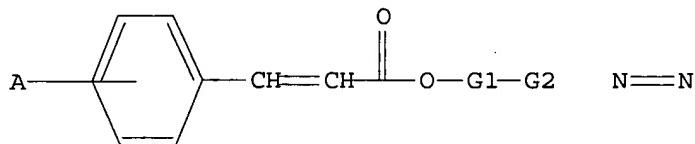
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L6 STR



G1 Cy,Ak

G2 [@1],[@2],[@3],[@4],[@5],[@6],[@7]

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L8 17 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L6
L9 15 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8

=> d 1-15 bib abs hitstr

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:652667 CAPLUS

DN 141:175626
TI Lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same
IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
LA English
FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004158050	A1	20040812	US 2004-772286	20040206
KR 2004072071	A	20040818	KR 2003-7996	20030208
JP 2004238631	A2	20040825	JP 2004-32536	20040209

PRAI KR 2003-7996 A 20030208

OS HARPAT 141:175626

AB A lightfast colorant and a lightfast ink composition including the lightfast colorant utilize a lightfast colorant that is derived by covalently binding a cinnamate derivative and a conventional colorant. The lightfast colorant improves storage stability as well as lightfastness when added to an ink composition. A lightfast colorant was prepared from 4-carboxyphenyl-4'-methoxycinnamate and C.I. direct black 168.

IT 733739-17-8P 733739-19-0P 733739-22-5P

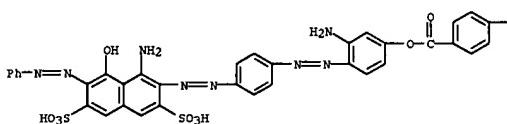
733739-25-8P 733739-29-2P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(lightfast colorant; lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition including the same)

RN 733739-17-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4-[(3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-, 3-amino-4-[(4-[(1-amino-8-hydroxy-7-(phenylazo)-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]phenyl)oxy]benzyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

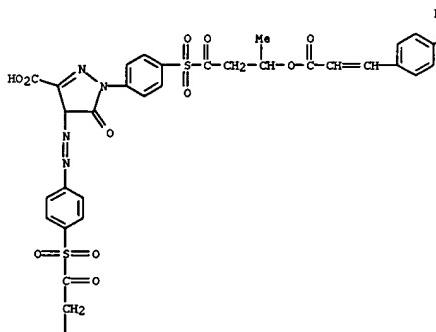
PAGE 1-A



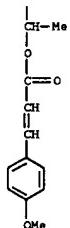
L9 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

(Continued)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



● Na

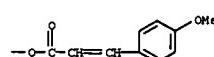
RN 733739-25-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2,6-dihydroxy-3-[(4-[(1-hydroxy-7-[[12-[[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1-oxododecyl]amino)-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-1-naphthalenyl)azo] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

(Continued)

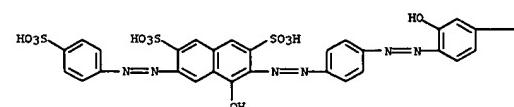
PAGE 1-B



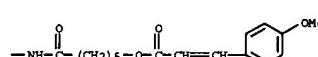
RN 733739-19-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propanoic acid, 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, 6-[(13-hydroxy-4-[(4-sulfophenylazo)-2-naphthalenyl]phenyl)azo]phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

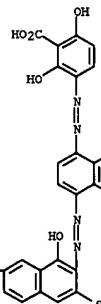


RN 733739-22-5 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-3-carboxylic acid, 4,5-dihydro-1-(4-[(3-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1-oxobutyl)sulfonyl]phenyl)-4-[(4-[(3-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-1-oxobutyl)sulfonyl]phenyl)azo]-5-oxo-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

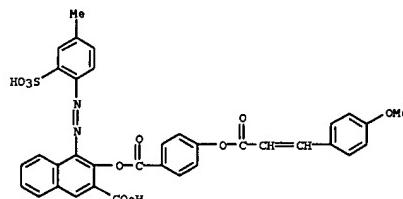
L9 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

(Continued)



RN 733739-29-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalene carboxylic acid, 3-[(4-[(3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy]-4-[(4-methyl-2-sulfophenyl)azo] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2002140017 CAPLUS
 DN 137:70564

TI Optically-active isosorbide esters as photoreactive chiral agents, their use, liquid crystal compositions containing them, and optical materials using them
 IN Yumoto, Masatoshi; Ichihashi, Mitsuuyoshi
 PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 30 pp.
 CODEN: JKKJAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

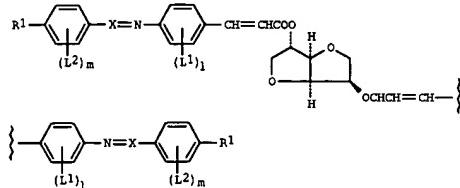
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2002179682	A2	20020626	JP 2000-382515	20001215

PRAI JP 2000-382515

OS HARPAT 137:70564

GI



I

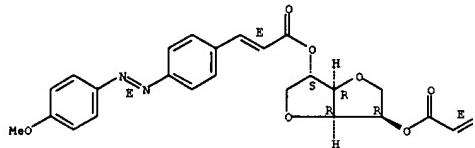
AB Optically-active compds. I (R1= H, halo, alkyl, aryl, heterocycl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, acyloxy, cyano; L1, L2 = halo, alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, NO2; i, m = 0, 1, 2; X = N, CH) are useful as photoreactive chiral agents. Helical structure of liquid crystals are changed by irradiating compns. containing liquid crystals, I, and photoinitiators with light. Helical structure of liquid crystals are fixed by imagewise irradiating the compns. with light having wavelength to which I are sensitive and irradiating with light having wavelength to which the photoinitiators are sensitive. Also claimed are color filters for liquid crystal displays, optical films, and recording materials containing at least liquid crystals and I. I are e.g. useful for preventing reverse twist domain of twisted-nematic displays.

IT 439128-42-4P 439128-44-6P

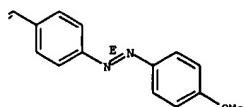
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of isosorbide bis(phenylazocinnamates or benzylideneaminocinnamates) as photoreactive chiral agents for liquid crystal devices)

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



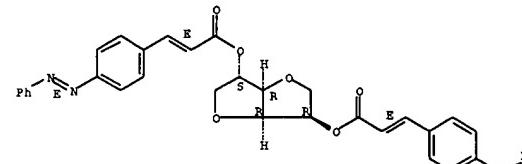
PAGE 1-B



L9 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
 AN 439128-42-4 CAPLUS
 CN D-Glucitol, 1,4:3,6-dianhydro-, bis[(2E)-3-[4-[(1E)-phenylazo]phenyl]-2-propenoate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RN 439128-44-6 CAPLUS
 CN D-Glucitol, 1,4:3,6-dianhydro-, bis[(2E)-3-[4-[(1E)-(4-methoxyphenyl)azo]phenyl]-2-propenoate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
 Double bond geometry as shown.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1989:15945 CAPLUS

DN 110:15945
 TI Negative photosensitive material for photomechanical process and photoengraving

IN Cihak, Vladimir; Vrabel, Ervin; Mistr, Adolf; Oktabec, Karel; Rusova, Hana
 PA Czech.
 SO Czech., 4 pp.

CODEN: CZXXA9

DT Patent

LA Czech

FAN.CNT 1

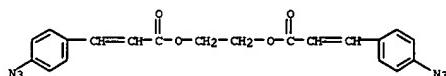
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CS 251287	B1	19870611	CS 1984-8581	19841112

PRAI CS 1984-8581
 AB A neg. photosensitive material for photomech. process and for forming line and screen images by photoengraving consists of a polyester or polyolefin support with transparency $\geq 65\%$ and a pigmented emulsion containing an ester of ethylene glycol (I) with p-azidocinnamic acid (II), a cyclohexanone-4-azidobenzaldehyde condensate, or 6-azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzimidazole 0.1-25, acid-cyclized polyisoprene or 1,3-butadiene (III) copolymer with styrene, vinyltoluene, or p-chlorostyrene (IV) 40-98, Versal pigments 0.5-40, and SiO₂ fine dust 0.1-10%, and is developed after exposure to UV radiation in hydrocarbons or aliphatic chlorohydrocarbons and may be engraved. The material avoids under-etching of the engraving layer. Thus, a dispersion containing III-IV copolymer 12, an ester of I and II 2, xylene 2, PhMe 46, Versal Blue A 1, Versal Yellow G 2.5, and aerosil 0.5 g was applied as a 6-8-μm dry layer on a 125-μm biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film to give a photosensitive material.

IT 25433-99-2, Ethylene glycol p-azidocinnamate

RL: USES (Uses)
 (neg. working photosensitive materials containing butadiene-styrene derivative)

RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1989:15944 CAPLUS

DN 110:15944

TI Color print production

IN Cihak, Vladimír; Vrábel, Ervin; Oktábec, Karel; Rusová, Hana

PA Czech.

SO Czech., 8 pp.

CODEN: CZXXA9

DT Patent

LA Czech

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI CS 251288 B1 19870611 CS 1984-8582 19841112

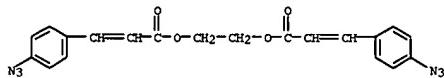
PRAI CS 1984-8582
 AB A color print comprised of separated monocolored layers perfectly in register which are successively formed on a dimensionally-stable polyester or polyolefin support is prepared by application, exposure, and developing photosensitive layers containing esters of ethylene glycol with p-azidocinnamic acid, 2,6-bis(4-azidobenzylidene)cyclohexanone, or 6-azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzimidazole 0.1-40, acid-cyclized polyisoprene or copolymer of 1,3-butadiene with styrene, vinyltoluene, or p-chlorostyrene 15-98, phthalic alkyls modified with drying oils 0-15, and finely dispersed pigments and fillers 1.9-40%. The color print may be prepared directly by the neg. process or the pos. process using an auxiliary neg. mask on the back. The preparation of a color print from sep. green, blue,

orange, and black images by the pos. process and from black, azure, purple, and yellow images by the neg. process are described.

IT 25433-99-2, Ethylene glycol p-azidocinnamate
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (photosensitive compns. containing, for production of multilayered color prints)

RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1988:121861 CAPLUS

DN 108:121861

TI Synthesis and photochemical behavior of poly[p-(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)styrene] and 1,4-bis(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)benzene

AU Niinomiya, Atsuyuki; Nishiwaki, Tohru; Ando, Kinji; Yokozawa, Yuuji

CS Tokyo Metrop. Ind. Technol. Cent., Tokyo, 115, Japan

SO Nippon Insatsu Gakkaishi (1987), 24(4), 326-32

CODEN: NIGAEV; ISSN: 0914-3319

DT Journal

LA Japanese

AB Poly[p-(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)styrene] (PACS) and 1,4-bis-(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)benzene (BACB) were synthesized to obtain a highly photosensitive polymer having 2 photoreactive sites, azido and active ethylenic double bond. p-Azidocinnamoyloxy chloride was prepared and used for this synthesis. Using this acid chloride poly(p-hydroxystyrene) and dihydroxybenzene underwent esterification in pyridine. Synthesized esters were identified to be PACS and BACB from their IR and NMR spectra. The photosensitivity of PACS containing no sensitizer was about 10 times

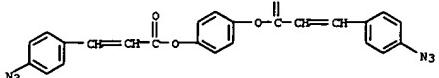
that of poly(vinyl cinnamate) (cinnamolized 75%) containing 10 weight% Michlers ketone in gray-scale method. The photosensitivity of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene resin containing 25 weight% BACB was about 0.5 times that of the above poly(vinyl cinnamate) system. Disappearance rate of azido group in PACS was faster by about 1.6 times than that of the active ethylenic double bond when it was irradiated using an UV lamp at the initial stage; in BACB it was faster about 1.1 times. The photosensitive groups of PACS and BACB were preserved without any reaction at an oven temperature <100° when they were heated in the oven for 10 min. PACS solubilized (.apprx.5 weight%) in monochlorobenzene showed a good preservation stability without gelation for about 6 mo in the refrigerator, whereas BACB in the same state did it for 2 mo.

IT 25434-01-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation and photochem. behavior of)

RN 25434-01-9 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,4-phenylene ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1989:15943 CAPLUS

DN 110:15943

TI Negative photosensitive material for photomechanical process

IN Cihak, Vladimír; Vrábel, Ervin; Mistr, Adolf; Oktábec, Karel; Rusová, Hana

PA Czech.

SO Czech., 5 pp.

CODEN: CZXXA9

DT Patent

LA Czech

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI CS 251286 B1 19870611 CS 1984-8579 19841112

PRAI CS 1984-8579
 AB A neg. photosensitive material for reproduction of line and screen images in printing, cartog., electronics, etc., consists of a polyester or polyolefin support with a transparency ≥65% and a 2-10-μm photosensitive pigmented layer containing an ester of ethylene glycol (I)

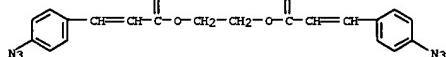
and p-azidocinnamic acid (II) or a condensation product of 4-azidobenzaldehyde with ketones or 6-azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzimidazole 0.1-30, a copolymer of 1,3-butadiene (III) with styrene, vinyltoluene, or p-chlorostyrene (IV) or acid-cyclized natural or synthetic polyisoprene 30-98, and Versal pigments 2.9-40%. The material gives dimensionally stable copies by exposure to UV radiation and developing in hydrocarbons or chlorohydrocarbons. Thus, a photosensitive material was prepared by coating a composition containing a low-viscosity mineral oil 1, an ester of I with

II, III-IV copolymer 10, xylene 28, PhMe 45, Versal Blue A 2.5, Versal Yellow G 1.5, Versal Red R 1 g, and PhMe on a biaxially oriented 125-μm poly(ethylene terephthalate) film and drying at 60°.

IT 25433-99-2, Ethylene glycol p-azidocinnamate
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (neg. working photosensitive materials containing butadiene-styrene derivative copolymers and, for photomech. properties)

RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1985:229475 CAPLUS

Correction of: 1983:225299

DN 102:229475

Correction of: 98:225299

TI Photosensitive anthraquinone derivatives for photoresists

PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI JP 57072952 A2 19820507 JP 1980-149729 19801025

JP 58022142 B4 19830506

PRAI JP 1980-149729 19801025

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

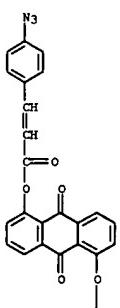
AB New photosensitive anthraquinone derivs. I and II are claimed. The compds. are especially useful in photosensitive resin compns. Thus, 1,5-dihydroxyanthraquinone and p-azidocinnamoyl chloride are heated in pyridine to give II. Then, cyclized rubber and II were mixed in a MeCOEt-PhMe-PhCl mixture and coated on a support to form a high-quality photoresist film.

IT 83688-51-1 83688-52-2

RL: USES (Uses)
 (photoresist compns. containing cyclized rubber and)

RN 83688-51-1 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,5-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

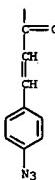


PAGE 1-A

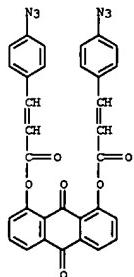
L9 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

(Continued)

PAGE 2-A



RN 83688-52-2 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,8-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1983:225299 CAPLUS

Correction of: 1982:599403

DN 98:225299

Correction of: 97:199403

TI Photosensitive anthraquinone derivatives for photoresists

PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JKOKAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

PATENT NO.

PI JP 57072952 A2

KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

GI 19820507 JP 1980-149729 19801025

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1983:44218 CAPLUS

DN 98:44218

TI Photosensitizer for photosensitive resin compositions

PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.

CODEN: JXXXXAF

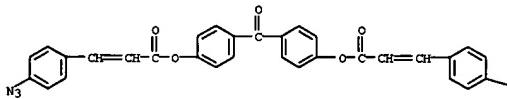
DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 57080356	A2	19820519	JP 1980-157209	19801107
	B4	19830622		
PRAI JP 1980-157209		19801107		
AB 4,4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone bis(p-azidocinnamate) (I) is useful as a photosensitizer in photosensitive resin compns. Thus, 4,4'-dihydroxybenzophenone and p-azidocinnamoyl chloride were heated at 60° in pyridine to give I. I was then mixed with cyclized rubber to give a photosensitive resin composition				
IT 84219-33-0				
RL: USES (Uses)				
(photosensitizer, for photosensitive resin compns.)				
RN 84219-33-0 CAPLUS				
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, carbonyldi-4,1-phenylene ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

→ N₃

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1982:599403 CAPLUS

DN 97:199403

TI Photocurable rubber compositions

PA Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JXXXXAF

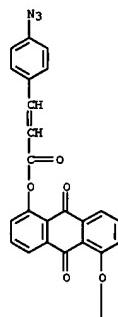
DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

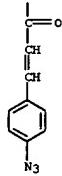
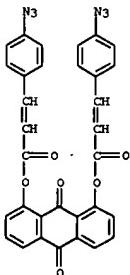
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 57072952	A2	19820507	JP 1980-149729	19801025
AB 1,5-Or 1,8-bis(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)anthraquinone was used as a photocuring accelerator for rubber. For example, a solution of 2 g cyclized rubber, 0.2 g 1,5-bis(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)anthraquinone [83688-51-1], 50 mL MEK, 30 mL toluene, and 30 mL PhCl was cast and dried to give a film curable in 10 s by 500 W UV-lamp irradiation				
IT 83688-51-1	83688-52-2			
RL: USES (Uses)				
(cyclized rubber and SBR containing, photocurable)				
RN 83688-51-1 CAPLUS				
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,8-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

PAGE 1-A



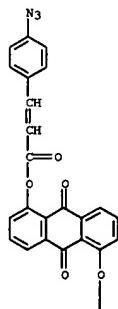
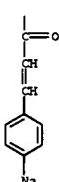
L9 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 2-A

RN 83688-52-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,8-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)IT 83688-51-1P 83688-52-2P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as photoresist sensitizer)
RN 83688-51-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,8-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

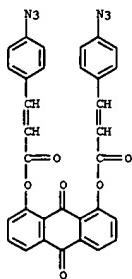
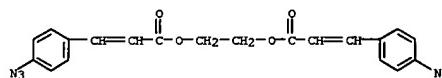
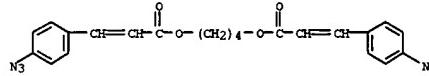
PAGE 1-A

RN 83688-52-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,8-anthracenediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

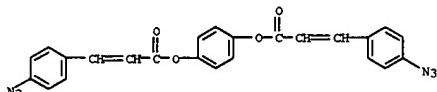
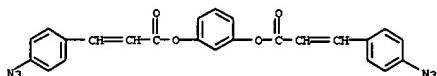
PAGE 2-A

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

(Continued)

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1970:31399 CAPLUS
DN 72:31399TI Organic light-sensitive substances. I. Properties of compounds containing the azide group
AU Mistr, Adolf; Vavra, H.; Adlerova, H.; Babak, Z.
CS Lachema, Brno, Czech.
SO Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications (1969), 34(12), 3811-19
CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0010-0765DT Journal
LA German
AB A mixture of 46 g p-N3C6H4CHO, 39.1 g H2C(CO2H)2, 80 ml EtOH, and 8 ml C5HSN refluxed 8 hr., the precipitate collected at 20°, washed with EtOH and Et2O, refluxed in 90 ml EtOH 2 hr., the solid collected at 20°, and recrystd. from dioxane gave p-N3C6H4CH:CHCO2H, decomposing >150°. The reaction of acyl chlorides with diols in C5HSN (4 hr at 50°) gave the following (RCO2)2 (R, Z, % yield, and m.p. given): p-N3C6H4, (CH2)2, 45, 87-8° (EtOH); p-N3C6H4, (CH2)4, 54, 96-8° (EtOH); p-N3C6H4, p-C6H4, 80, 171-3° (1:1 EtOH-Me2CO); p-N3C6H4, m-C6H4, 61, 129-32° (EtOH); m-N3C6H4, (CH2)2, 68, 52-3° (EtOH); m-N3C6H4, (CH2)4, 63, 74-6° (EtOH); m-N3C6H4, p-C6H4, 75, 181-4° (dioxane); m-N3C6H4, m-C6H4, 80, 124-5° (EtOH); p-N3C6-H4CH:CH, (CH2)2, 74, 123-5° (EtOH); p-N3C6H4CH:CH, (CH2)4, 63, 137-9° (dioxane); p-N3C6H4CH:CH, p-C6H4, 67, 174-6° (dioxane); p-N3C6H4CH:CH, m-C6H4, 67, 161-3° (dioxane). Condensation of p-N3C6H4CHO in aqueous-ethanolic NaOH gave 52% (p-N3C6H4CH:CH)2CO (I), m. 154-5°. Electron and ir spectra of the compds. were measured and the photochem. activity in a light-sensitive layer determined I was the most active compoundIT 25433-99-2P 25434-00-8P 25434-01-9P
25434-02-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)RN 25434-00-8 CAPLUS
CN Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, tetramethylene ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 25434-01-9 CAPLUS

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,4-phenylene ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)RN 25434-02-0 CAPLUS
CN Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, m-phenylene ester (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1962:415017 CAPLUS

DN 57:15017

OREF 57:3016h-1,3017a-b

TI Light-sensitive layer for photomechanical reproduction

IN Heper, Martin; Wagner, Hans M.

PA Kodak Ltd.

SO 4 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

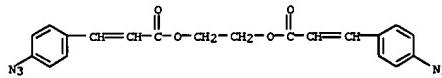
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI DE 1079950 19600414 DE 1959-X36937 19590211

AB The use of 4,4'-diazidodiphenylideneacetone (I), 1,3-bis(p-azidophenyl)-2-propan-1-one (II), and 1,2-bis(p-azidocinnamoyloxy)ethane (III) for the preparation of light-sensitive layers for photomechanical reproduction is described. p-H2NC6H4CHO (6.1 g.), diazotized, treated with 3.5 g. NaBH4 in 20 cc. H2O, kept 0.5 hr., and extracted with Et2O gave crude p-N3C6H4CHO

(IV). IV (7.4 g.) in 50 cc. EtOH treated with 0.6 g. NaOH in 10 cc. H2O, kept overnight in the dark, and filtered, the residue extracted with hot Me2CO,

and the extract cooled gave I, yellow powder, decompose 156°. Similarly, 1B.5 g. p-H2NC6H4Ac gave p-N3C6H4Ac (V), m. 44° (EtOH). V (3.2 g.) in 25 cc. EtOH treated successively with 3 g. IV and 0.3 g. NaOH in 5 cc. H2O, kept 4 hrs., and filtered yielded II, orange needles, m. 119° (EtOH). p-H2NC6H4CH:CHCO2H, diazotized and treated with NaNO2, and the resulting p-N3C6H4CH:CHCO2H treated with SOCl2 yielded p-N3C6H4CH:CHCOCl (VI), m. 63-5°. VI (4.2 g.) in 40 cc. C5HSN and 40 cc. HCONa2, added dropwise with stirring at room temperature to 0.6 g. (CH2OH)2 in 10 cc. C5HSN, kept overnight, concentrated, and poured into H2O yielded III, m. 123-4° (EtOH). A solution (100 cc.) of 27-8% cyclized latex in petroleum, 0.4 g. I, and 900 cc. C2HCl3 mixed, coated on a photogravure Cu plate, and the plate irradiated 45 sec. with a 125-W. Hg-vapor lamp at a distance of about 30 cm. under a transparent pos. master copy, immersed 30 sec. in a solution of 2 g. Waxoline (C.I. 42,510B) in 100 cc. C2HCl3, rinsed with H2O, and dried gave a neg. image of the transparency which protects in the etching of the Cu plate.

IT 25433-99-2, Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, ethylene ester
(preparation of)RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1962:415016 CAPLUS

DN 57:15016

OREF 57:3016f-h

TI Multilayer material for color photographs

IN Boeckly, Erich; Ulrich, Hans; Kuhn, Gerhard

PA Agfa A.-G.

SO 7 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI DE 1121470 19620104 DE 1960-A35143 19600716

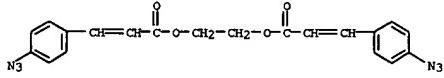
GB 923045 GB

AB The sensitivity of a multilayer material for color photography containing nondiffusing dye components can be increased without coarsening of the dye grain if at least 1 of the 3 Ag halide emulsion layers (serving for the formation of the blue-green, purple, or yellow partial image consists of 2 layers with different sensitivities). These 2 layers contain the dye component and are sensitized for the same spectra range. The more sensitive Ag halide emulsion layer yields on color development a lower color density than the less sensitive layer; the more sensitive layer is coated preferentially on top of the less sensitive layer. Examples for the production of multilayer color photographic material with red-, green-, blue-, or blue-green-sensitive double layers are given.

IT 25433-99-2, Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, ethylene ester
(preparation of)

RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 14 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1962:409963 CAPLUS

DN 57:8963

OREF 57:1794b-c

TI Photomechanical light-sensitive coating

IN Heper, Martin; Wagner, Hans M.

PA Kodak Ltd.

SO 6 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

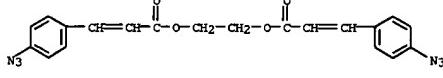
PI GB 892811 19620328 GB 1957-12671 19570418

AB Photosensitive coatings, useful for photoengraving resists and for the preparation of lithographic printing plates, contain an organic solvent-soluble resin and a light-sensitizing diaryl azide the mol. of which incorporates a C(=O)C linkage, such as 4,4'-diazidodibenzylideneacetone (I), 1,3-bis(4-azidophenyl)-2-propan-1-one, or 1,2-bis(4-azidocinnamoyloxy)ethane. Thus, a photoresist is prepared from 100 cc. cyclized rubber solution (Valcolac cement 189 B), 900 cc. trichloroethylene, and 0.4 g. I. The mixture is coated onto photoengraver's Cu. When dry, the plate is contact-exposed under a line transparency for 45 sec. to a 125-w. Hg-vapor lamp at 12 in. distance and then bathed in trichloroethylene for 30 sec. After dyeing the image in a solution of 2 g. Waxoline in 100 cc. trichloroethylene, the plate is rinsed in water. The image is negative and serves well as an etching resist.

IT 25433-99-2, Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, ethylene ester
(for lithography)

RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L9 ANSWER 15 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1960:10365 CAPLUS

DN 54:10365

OREF 54:2064b-i

TI Photosensitive composition for photomechanical reprints

PA Kodak Soc. anon.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN,CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI BE 570732 19590228 BE

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA issue.

AB New composition used for the preparation of engraving plates or coatings where a

receptive image of ink is formed contains a colloid, e.g. linear superpolyamides, natural or synthetic rubber, or cyclohexanone resin, which is sensitized either by a diaryl diazide containing at least 3 C in the

chain linking both azidoaryl nuclei or by a compound of general formula I, where R = polymethylene chain, Y = divalent atom or radical, Q = homo- or heterocyclic nucleus. 4,4'-Diazidodibenzylideneacetone (II) is prepared by diazotizing 6.1 g. p-aminobenzaldehyde in 20 g. crushed ice and 25 cc. concentrated HCl with 4 g. NaNO₂ in 20 cc. H₂O, filtering, and adding to the cold filtrate a solution of 3.5 g. NaN₃ in 20 cc. H₂O, stirring for 1/2 hr. is followed by extraction with 40 cc. Et₂O 3 times. Ethereal solution is

washed

with 50 cc. HCl, then with 50 cc. H₂O, and dried with Na₂SO₄. Crude p-azidobenzaldehyde 7.4 g., is dissolved with 1.5 g. acetone in 50 cc. EtOH, 0.6 g. NaOH in 10 cc. H₂O is added and mixture is left for 24 hrs. in darkness. Precipitate is filtered and crystallized from acetone as a

yellow powder,

decompose 156°. 1,3-Bis(4-azidophenyl)-2-propen-1-one, m.

119°, is similarly obtained from p-azidoacetophenone, m.

44°, and p-azidobenzaldehyde. Preparation of 1,2-bis(4-

azidocinnamoyloxy)ethane (III) starts by cinnamic acid nitration and

separation of 2- and 4-derivative as ethyl esters; 4-nitrocinnamic acid

ethyl

ester is reduced by Sn and HCl. Diazotization and NaN₃ treatment yield 4-azidocinnamic acid. Subsequent SOCl₂ treatment yields 4-azidocinnamoyl chloride, m. 63-5°, of which 4.2 g. is dissolved in 40 cc. pyridine and 40 cc. dimethylformamide; this solution is added dropwise to a solution

of

0.6 g. ethylene glycol in 10 cc. pyridine at room temperature and the

mixture is

stirred during 24 hrs. After solvent removal, the residue is poured in

H₂O and filtered. Recrystn. from EtOH yields III, m. 123-4°. 5-Azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzimidazole (IV) is prepared by condensation of 2-methyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole with p-nitrobenzaldehyde and reducing the 5-nitro-2-(4-nitrostyryl)benzimidazole with Raney Ni in dimethylformamide.

Diazotization and NaN₃ treatment yield IV, m. 98-9°.

6-Azido-2-(4-azidostyryl)benzothiazole and 5-azido-2-(4-

azidostyryl)benzoxazole have similarly been obtained. Preparation of the

photosensitive composition is the following: a solution containing 100 cc.

cyclorubber

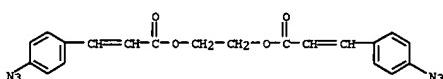
solution, 900 cc. CHCl₃:CCl₂, and 0.4 g. II is coated on a Cu plate, then dried. The plate is exposed for 45 sec. (in vacuum chage) in contact with a transparent line-engraving stereotype, by means of a Hg vapor lamp. The plate is then immersed for 30 sec. in CHCl₃:CCl₂, then in a solution of 2 g. Waxoline in 100 cc. CHCl₃:CCl₂, and finally washed in H₂O and dried. For the reprinting of printed documents the photosensitive rubber layer is

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

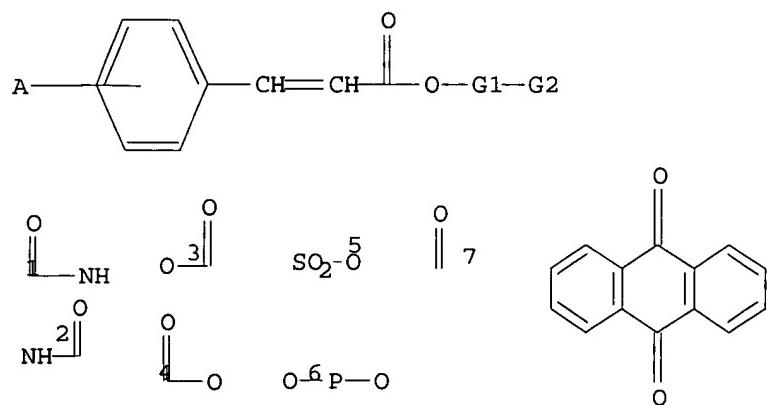
exposed, then soaked with CHCl₃:CCl₂, and applied in contact with a receptive sheet over which non-exposed spots are carried yielding a positive reprint; a pigment or a dye may be incorporated into the photosensitive layer.IT 25433-99-2, Cinnamic acid, p-azido-, ethylene ester
(as photographic sensitizer)

RN 25433-99-2 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-(4-azidophenyl)-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> => d que l13 stat
L10 STR



G1 Cy,Ak

G2 [@1], [@2], [@3], [@4], [@5], [@6], [@7]

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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L13 3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12

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L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:742053 CAPLUS

DN 133:310142

TI Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compounds for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction

IN Del Soldato, Piero

PA Nicot S.A., Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
P1	WO 2000061537	A2	20001019	WO 2000-EP3234	20000411
	WO 2000061537	A3	20010921		
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IT 1311232	B1	20020320	IT 1999-M1753		19990413
CA 2370412	AA	20001019	CA 2000-2370412		20000411
BR 2000009702	A	20020108	BR 2000-9702		20000411
EP 1169294	A2	20020109	EP 2000-925203		20000411
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 200221233	T2	20021203	JP 2000-610814		20000411
N2 514267	A	20040625	NZ 2000-514267		20000411
RU 2237657	C2	20041010	RU 2001-127576		20000411
AU 778989	B2	20041223	AU 2000-44001		20000411
ZA 2001008127	A	20030103	ZA 2001-8127		20011003
NO 2001004927	A	20011213	NO 2001-4927		20011010
US 686974	B1	20050322	US 2001-926326		20011015
US 2005261242	A1	20051124	US 2004-24857		20041230

PRAI IT 1999-M1753

WO 2000-EP3234

US 2001-926326

A3 20011015

OS MARPAT 133:310142

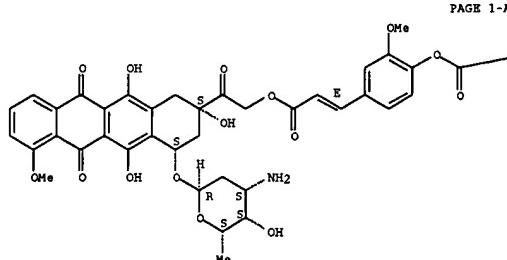
AB Compds. A-B-C-N(O)s and A-C1[N(O)s]-B1 or their salts [s is an integer 1 or 2, preferably s = 2; A is the radical of a drug and is such as to meet the pharmacol. tests reported in the description; C and C1 are two bivalent radicals, the precursors of the radicals B and B1 are such as to meet the pharmacol. test reported in the description] were prepared for use as pharmaceuticals. Thus, (S,S)-N-acetyl-S-(6-methoxy-a-methyl-2-naphthalenylacetyl)cysteine 4-nitroxybutyl ester was prepared (NCX 2101) from naproxene and N-acetylcysteine in the first of 28 synthetic examples given. Pharmacol. test examples and tabular data are also given.

IT 301838-03-9P

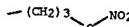
RL: AUV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIO (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compds. for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction)

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN (Continued)

RN 301838-03-9 CAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[3-methoxy-4-[(4-(nitrooxy)-1-oxobutonylphenyl)-2-((2S,4S)-4-[(3'-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-a-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-1,2,3,4,6,11-hexahydro-2,5,12-trihydroxy-7-methoxy-6,11-dioxo-2-naphthalenyl)-2-oxoethyl ester, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-B



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L15      40 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  "RYU SEUNG MIN"/AU  
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L17     121 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  L14 OR L15 OR L16  
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          INK)  
L19      25 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  L18 AND (COLORANT OR DYE)
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L19 ANSWER 1 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2006:905160 CAPLUS

TI Lightfast self-dispersible metal complex colorant and self-dispersible liquid composition containing the colorant
IN Jung, Yeon Kyung; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Ryu, Seung Min

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkak Taeoh Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2005046966	A	20050519	KR 2003-80824	20031115

AB Provided are a self-dispersible metal complex colorant and a self-dispersible liquid composition containing the colorant which have light fastness and are excellent in long-term storage stability. The self-dispersible metal complex colorant is obtained by coordinating a ligand containing a self-dispersible moiety and a ligand containing a lightfast material to the metal coordinated with a colorant and is represented by the formula 1, wherein the colorant comprises at least one azo group represented by the formula 2 (wherein X1 and X2 are independently a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a carboxyl group or a C1-C2 alkoxy group; and rings A and B are independently a cycloalkenylene group); L is a ligand coordinated with a metal (Me); A is a lightfast ligand coordinated with a metal (Me); Y is a hydroxyl group, an amino group or a carboxyl group; Me is a polyvalent transition metal; n is 1-3; m is 0-2; and m+n is 1-3. Preferably Me is Ni, Cu, Zn, Fe, Cr, Pd, Pt or Co.

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2006:896083 CAPLUS

TI Light resistant metal complex colorant having light resistant moiety and colorant coordinated with metal and liquid light resistant composition
IN Jung, Yeon Kyung; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Ryu, Seung Min

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkak Taeoh Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2005038860	A	20050429	KR 2003-74153	20031023

AB Provided is a light resistant colorant for printing, which comprises a light resistant moiety coordinated with a metal complex colorant and provides a liquid light resistant composition having excellent shelf stability and fastness including water resistance. The light resistant colorant is represented by the following formula 1 and is obtained by coordination of a light resistant moiety and colorant with a metal. In formula 1, the colorant is coordinated with the metal (Me) and comprises at least one azo group represented by the following formula 2; L represents a ligand that forms a coordination bond with the metal (Me); A represents a light resistant ligand that forms a coordination bond with the metal; and n is a number of 1-3, m is a number of 0-2, and m+n is a number of 1-3. In formula 2, each of X1 and X2 independently represents OH, NH2, COOH or a C1-C2 alkoxy; and each of ring A and B represents a cycloalkenylene group.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2006:8956082 CAPLUS

TI Antibacterial colorant having antibacterial moiety and colorant coordinated with metal and liquid antibacterial composition
IN Jung, Yeon Kyung; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Ryu, Seung Min

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkak Taeoh Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2005038859	A	20050519	KR 2003-74152	20031023

AB Provided is an antibacterial colorant for printing, which comprises an antibacterial moiety coordinated with a metal complex colorant and provides a liquid antibacterial composition having excellent shelf stability and fastness such as light resistance and water resistance. The antibacterial colorant is represented by the following formula 1 and is obtained by coordination of an antibacterial moiety and colorant with a metal. In formula 1, the colorant is coordinated with the metal (Me) and comprises at least one azo group represented by the following formula 2; Me represents a multivalent transition metal; L represents a ligand that forms a coordination bond with the metal (Me); A represents an antibacterial ligand that forms a coordination bond with the metal directly or via a linker (Y); and n is a number of 1-3, m is a number of 0-2, and m+n is a number of 1-3. In formula 2, each of X1 and X2 independently represents OH, NH2, COOH or a C1-C2 alkoxy; and each of ring A and B represents a substituted or non-substituted C5-C30 cycloalkenylene group.

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2006:871243 CAPLUS

TI Xylene metal complex colorant with self-dispersion, improving storage stability in using for long time
IN Ham, Cheol; Jung, Su Ae; Ryu, Seung Min

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
SO Repub. Korean Kongkak Taeoh Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DT Patent
LA Korean
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2005015207	A	20050221	KR 2003-53916	20030804

AB Provided is a xylene metal complex colorant with self-dispersion enabled which utilizes steric hindrance by bulky structure of metal complex and anti-static repulsion between charged metal and hydrophilic ligand to improve storage stability when used for a long time. The xylene metal complex colorant with self-dispersion enabled is represented by formula 1, in which X1 and X2 are independently H or C1-C5 alkyl group; Y is -(CH2)r- radical where r is an integer of 1-8 or -(CR2)2-(CH2)p-(CR2)2- radical where p is an integer of 0-6 and R2 is independently H, aryl, silyl, C1-C6 alkyl and C1-C6 alkyl group with aryl group; Z is a neg. ion of colorant; and W1 to W4 are independently H, C1-C10,000 alkyl group or one compound or salt selected from groups which are composed of -OA, -COOA, -CO-, -SO3A-, -SO2A-, -SO2NH2-, -R1SO2A-, -SO2NHCO1-, -NH2 and -N(R1)2 where A is one functional group selected from H, alkali metal and organic ammonium and R1 is one substituted or unsubstituted functional group selected from C1-C15 alkyl, Ph and naphthyl group.

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2006:544535 CAPLUS

DN 145:29651

TI Ink compositions with reduced smearing and improved storage

stability

IN Ryu, Seung-Min; Lee, Jong-In

PA S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 2006117994	A1	20060609	US 2005-272132	20051114
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PRAI KR 2004-92333 A 20041112

AB An ink composition comprises a colorant, a solvent, and a surface property treatment agent represented by the following formula A-[C(O)-Y1]-R1-[C(O)-Y2]-B-R2-[C(O)-Y3]-c-B, where each of Y1, Y2, and Y3 is independently -N(R3)- or -O-, R3 is H, Cl-C20-alkyl, or C6-C20-aryl; each of R1 and R2 is independently a chemical bond, Cl-C10-alkylene, C2-C10-alkenylene, C2-C10-alkynylene, or a Cl-C20-alkyl group including a C2-C10-alkenylene group or a C2-C10-alkynylene group; a is an integer 1 ≤ a ≤ 7, integers b ≥ 0 and c ≥ 0; each of A and B is a hydrophobic moiety independently selected from substituted or unsubstituted Cl-C12-alkyl, C2-C12-alkenyl, C2-C12-alkynyl, and C6-C12-aryl, or are connected to each other to form a ring; both A and B cannot be H; and B can be a hetero atom. The ink composition has improved storage stability and reduced smearing due to increased rate of penetration into paper, while using little or no surfactant. Thus, an ink was prepared by mixing and homogenizing Basacid Blue 762 dye (4), stearamide (4), butyrolactone (4), 1,4-butanediol (12), and water (to 100 g).

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2006:316672 CAPLUS

DN 144:352480

TI Self-dispersible colorant and ink composition

containing the same

IN Jung, Yeon-Kyoung; Ryu, Seung-Min

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 2006070549	A1	20060406	US 2005-239060	20050930
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PRAI KR 2004-78269 A 20041001

AB A self-dispersing colorant containing a triazine moiety and an ink composition including the same are disclosed. The ink composition has excellent storage ability. Further, images formed using the ink composition have excellent light fastness and excellent water resistance.

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:1289637 CAPLUS

DN 144:24073

TI Ink composition containing amide compound to minimize bleeding

of colors of printed imagines

IN Lee, Jong-In; Ryu, Seung-Min

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 2005268816	A1	20051208	US 2005-108109	20050418
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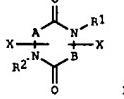
KR 2005116016	A	20051209	KR 2004-40901	20040604
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JP 2005344120	A2	20051215	JP 2005-165974	20050606
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PRAI KR 2004-40901	A	20040604		
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OS MARPAT 144:24073

GI



AB Title ink composition includes a colorant, a solvent, and an amide compound (I), wherein R1, R2 and X are independently H, or alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, aylsulfoneamide, aylsulfoneamide, acylamino, alkyureido, aylureido, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylamino, carbamoyl, sulfamoyl, sulfo and its salts, carboxyl and its salts, hydroxylalkoxylalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl, pyridylalkyl, pyridylimidazolyl, hydrazine, hydrazone, pyridylalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkenyl, heteroarylalkenyl, or heterocycloalkyl group. A is -CH=CH- or -CmH2n-; B is -CH=CH- or -CmH2n- and n are independently an integer of 0 to 8 and 2≤m≤n≤8. Thus, carbon black (CABOT-300) 4.0, uracil 6.0, water 66.0, diethylene glycol 8.0, trimethylolpropane 8.0, and glycerin 8.0 were stirred for ≥30 min, and then filtered through a 0.45 μm filter to produce an ink composition showing storage at 60° for 2 mo with no precipitation, no nozzle clogging observed, rub-fastness OD value <20, water fastness OD value >95, and no color mixing occurred.

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:1265094 CAPLUS

DN 143:479506

TI Ink set for inkjet recording apparatus

IN Jung, Yeon-Kyoung; Ryu, Seung-Min

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 2005263035	A1	20051201	US 2005-105489	20050414
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KR 2005112298	A	20051130	KR 2004-37250	20040525
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JP 2005336489	A2	20051208	JP 2005-152849	20050525
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PRAI KR 2004-37250 A 20040525

OS MARPAT 143:479506

AB Title ink set includes a black ink composition comprising a first colorant, water, and a first alkyl ether and a color ink composition comprising a second colorant, water, and a second alkyl ether. Thus, 20% carbon black dispersion in aqueous solution 20, water 59.8, 1,1'-oxybis(2-ethoxy)ethane 4, diethylene glycol 6, ethylene glycol 10, and TWEEN 20 0.2 g were mixed for ≥30 min and filtered through a 0.8 μm filter to give a black ink composition. Besides, Acid Yellow 23 4, water 77, 1,1'-oxybis(2-ethoxy)ethane 4, glycerin 4, ethylene glycol 10, Tween 20 1 g were mixed for ≥30 min and filtered through a 0.45 μm filter to give an yellow ink composition which was combined with black ink above to form an ink set showing image d. 1.45(B) and 0.64(Y), line sharpness good for both black and yellow and degree of bleeding between black and yellow 0.

water 59.8, 1,1'-oxybis(2-ethoxy)ethane 4, diethylene glycol 6, ethylene glycol 10, and TWEEN 20 0.2 g were mixed for ≥30 min and filtered through a 0.8 μm filter to give a black ink composition. Besides, Acid Yellow 23 4, water 77, 1,1'-oxybis(2-ethoxy)ethane 4, glycerin 4, ethylene glycol 10, Tween 20 1 g were mixed for ≥30 min and filtered through a 0.45 μm filter to give an yellow ink composition which was combined with black ink above to form an ink set showing image d. 1.45(B) and 0.64(Y), line sharpness good for both black and yellow and degree of bleeding between black and yellow 0.

L19 ANSWER 9 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:546552 CAPLUS

DN 143:79708

TI Block copolymeric dispersant for pigment particle in aqueous system, and ink composition comprising the same
 IN Ham, Cheol; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Su-Aa
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005132931	A1	20050623	US 2004-922	20041202
KR 2005065713	A	20050630	KR 2003-95526	20031223
CN 1654115	A	20050817	CN 2004-10103387	20041223
JP 2005177756	A2	20050707	JP 2004-373757	20041224

PRAI KR 2003-95526 A 20031223

AB A dispersant having excellent adsorption to hydrophobic particles and an ink composition comprising the dispersant are provided. The dispersant is a block copolymer comprising a hydrophilic moiety and a hydrophobic moiety having a hydrophobic substituent attached to a terminal end of the hydrophobic moiety. Thus, the Me methacrylate/methacrylic acid/Me methacrylate-morpholine block copolymer was synthesized by reacting N-formylmorpholine with Me methacrylate-trimethylsilyl methacrylate block copolymer. An ink composition using the obtained block copolymer as a dispersant exhibited good thermal stability and superior image quality.

L19 ANSWER 10 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:408845 CAPLUS

DN 142:431697

TI Ink compositions containing amides, colorants, and solvents
 IN Lee, Jong-In; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Su-Aa

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005098063	A1	20050512	US 2004-564729	20041015
KR 2005045736	A	20050517	KR 2003-79907	20031112
JP 2005146283	A2	20050609	JP 2004-329791	20041112

PRAI KR 2003-79907 A 20031112

OS MARPAT 142:431697
 AB An ink composition is provided including an amide compound R1R3NCONR2R4 (R1-4 = H, alkyl, etc., or R3 and R4 form a ring), a coloring agent and a solvent. The amide compound and the polyhydric alc. in the ink composition decrease the mobility of coloring agents and increase the adhesion to media, thereby minimizing the bleeding between colors of printed images, and improving the water fastness and dry and wet rub fastness to provide good color fastness on papers. The ink composition also improves the quality of the printed image, and also has good long-term storage stability. Thus, the ink composition can be widely used as ink-jet inks for ink-jet printers, printing inks, paints, textile printing, paper manufacturing, cosmetics manufacturing, ceramic industry, etc.

L19 ANSWER 11 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:281385 CAPLUS

DN 142:337956

TI Preparing self-dispersible coloring agent using Lewis acids and ink, paint, or toner composition with the coloring agent
 IN Lee, Jong-In; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Su-Aa

PA Samsung Electronics, S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005066856	A1	20050331	US 2004-926953	20040827
KR 2005030458	A	20050330	KR 2003-66947	20030926
CN 1618989	A	20050525	CN 2004-10082589	20040921
JP 2005105271	A2	20050421	JP 2004-280072	20040927

PRAI KR 2003-66947 A 20030926

OS MARPAT 142:337956

AB A self-dispersible coloring agent (coloring agent-LR1) is prepared by incorporating a hydrophilic group into a coloring agent through a reaction of a hydrophilic group-containing halide XLR1 and the coloring agent in the presence of a Lewis acid catalyst, where L = single bond or CO; R1 = substituted or unsubstituted C1-20 alkyl group containing a hydrophilic group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6-C20 aryl group containing a hydrophilic group, a substituted or unsubstituted C2-C20 heteroaryl group containing a hydrophilic group, and a substituted or unsubstituted C7-C20 arylalkyl group containing a hydrophilic group; X = F, Br, I and Cl, conveniently through a 1-step process. The ink composition containing the self-dispersible coloring agent provides effective long-term storage stability and dispersion stability using a 1-step process. A typical ink composition contained self-dispersible C black 4.0, H2O 77.0%, diethylene glycol 3.0, ethylene glycol 8.0, and glycerin 8.0 g.

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:215976 CAPLUS

DN 142:299405

TI Metal complex colorants and colorant compositions with good storageability and light and water resistance
 IN Jung, Yeon-Kyoung; Ryu, Seung-Min; Lee, Kyung-Hoon

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 24 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

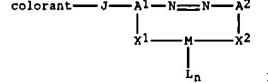
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2005060698	A2	20050310	JP 2004-232524	20040809
KR 2005017755	A	20050223	KR 2003-55022	20030808
US 2005059813	A1	20050317	US 2004-912544	20040806

PRAI KR 2003-55022 A 20030808

OS MARPAT 142:299405

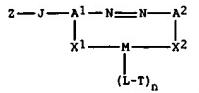
GI



AB The present invention relates to metal complex colorants I, wherein colorant = colorant residue; A1, A2 = C2-30 (un)substituted alkenyl containing ≥ 1 double bond, which is a moiety forming conjugates with azo group; X1, X2 = hydroxy, Cl-4 alkoxy, carboxy, or (un)substituted amino; M = multivalent metal; L = neutral or anionic ligands; J = ligand; and n = 1-3 integer. Thus, 36.5 g Acid Red 4 and 31.5 g azo compound were reacted in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid, reacted with cobalt acetate tetrhydrate at 100° to give a metal complex colorant, 4 g of which was mixed with water 77, iso-Pr alc. 3, ethylene glycol 10, and glycerin 6 g to give an ink composition showing good long term storage stability and light and water resistance.

L19 ANSWER 13 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:209913 CAPLUS
 DN 142:299572
 TI Self-dispersible metal complex colorants and colorant compositions
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.
 CODEN: JXOXA
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

 PI JP 200506701 A2 20050310 JP 2004-232714 20040809
 KR 2005017804 A 20050223 KR 2003-55214 20030809
 US 2005054841 A1 20050310 US 2004-912562 20040806
 PRAI KR 2003-55214 A 20030809
 OS MARPAT 142:299572
 GI



AB Complexes I [Z = colorant residue; A1, A2 = moiety capable of forming conjugation with azo group, where Z1 of A1 and A2 containing (un)substituted C2-30 alkylene bearing ≥1 double bond; X1, X2 = OH, Cl-4 alkoxy, carboxy, (un)substituted amino group; M = multivalent transition metal; L = neutral or anionic ligand; T = mono-/poly-substituted hydrophilic group; J = linking group; n = 1-3] are prepared. Water-thinned inks containing I showed good storage stability and gave images with good light and water resistance.

L19 ANSWER 15 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:122841 CAPLUS
 DN 142:200265
 TI Self-dispersible bipyridine-based metal complex and ink composition comprising the complex
 IN Lee, Jong-in; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Su-Aa
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

 PI US 2005033040 A1 20050210 US 2004-896029 20040722
 KR 2005017660 A 20050222 KR 2003-55023 20030808
 JP 2005060700 A2 20050310 JP 2004-232573 20040809
 PRAI KR 2003-55023 A 20030808
 OS MARPAT 142:200265
 AB A self-dispersible bipyridine-based metal complex includes a bipyridine-based ligand and a metal of Groups III-XIV. The bipyridine-based metal complex may be self-dispersed without requiring a dispersing agent and may be used as a colorant. Also, the metal complex, when binding with a common colorant, may produce various colors and exhibit enhanced durability including light resistance. The metal complex includes a hydrophilic group-containing ligand coordinating

with the metal, in addition to the bipyridine-based ligand, and has a bulky structure. Dispersion stability is enhanced by a self-dispersion system based on a steric hindrance due to the bulky structure of the metal complex and an electrostatic repulsive force between the charged metal and the hydrophilic group-containing ligand, enhancing a long-term storage stability.

L19 ANSWER 14 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:123219 CAPLUS
 DN 142:200267
 TI Bipyridine-based metal complex and ink composition comprising the complex
 IN Lee, Jong-in; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Su-Aa
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

 PI US 2005033053 A1 20050210 US 2004-902890 20040802
 KR 2005015855 A 20050221 KR 2003-55021 20030808
 JP 2005060699 A2 20050310 JP 2004-232528 20040809
 PRAI KR 2003-55021 A 20030808
 OS MARPAT 142:200267
 AB A bipyridine-based metal complex includes a complex of bipyridine-based ligands and metals of ≥1 Groups III-XIV. The bipyridine-based metal complex may be used alone (0.1-1.0 parts), as well as in combination with other coloring agents in inks.

L19 ANSWER 16 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:1036193 CAPLUS
 DN 142:24670
 TI Lightfast additive having UV-absorbing moiety and ink composition
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Hin; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI US 2004237837 A1 20041202 US 2004-851161 20040524
 KR 2004101865 A 20041203 KR 2003-33848 20030527
 JP 2005002111 A2 20050106 JP 2004-158268 20040527
 CN 1590357 A 20050309 CN 2004-10055246 20040527
 PRAI KR 2003-33848 A 20030527
 OS MARPAT 142:24670
 AB A lightfast additive has a benzophenone moiety for lightfastness and a moiety for wettability and the ability to stabilize a colorant, where the 2 moieties are covalently bonded. The lightfast additive may exhibit effective UV light absorption capacity, effective wettability, and an ability to stabilize a colorant. The ink composition of water, colorant and using the light fast additive has an improved lightfastness and long-term storage stability. Thus, 8.4 g of the 2-hydroxy-4-(4-carboxy)phenylbenzophenone (preparation given) and

EtOAc were stirred to dissolve the benzophenone compound, 2.6 g glycerol was added, 20 mL of concentrate H2SO4 was slowly added and refluxed for ≥12 h in the preparation of benzophenone derivative 1-Pco-2-(OH)C6H3-4-OCH4CO2CH2CH(OH)CH2OH, and suitable for mixing (8.0 g) with C.I. Direct Black 9 4.0, water 77.0, iso-ProOH 3.0, and ethylene glycol 8.0 g.

L19 ANSWER 17 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:779905 CAPLUS

DN 141:297361

TI Lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition

including the same

IN Lee, Kyung-hoon; Ryu, Seung-min; Jung,

Yeon-kyoung

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004182279	A1	20040923	US 2004-802949	20040318
	KR 2004083179	A	20041001	KR 2003-17746	20030321
PRAI	KR 2003-17746	A			
OS	MARPAT 141:297361				
AB	A lightfast colorant and a lightfast ink composition include a lightfast colorant that is derived by covalently binding a benzophenone derivative and a conventional colorant and that imparts effective lightfastness and long-term storage stability to an ink composition that is prepared with the same. A typical dye was manufactured by reacting 8.3 g 2-hydroxy-4-(4-carboxyphenoxy)benzophenone 8 h in DMSO with 3 g SOCl ₂ , adding 12.3 g C.I. Acid Yellow 23, and heating 8 h at 80°.				

L19 ANSWER 18 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:681260 CAPLUS

DN 141:215358

TI Organic electroluminescent device

including the same

IN Seo, Jeong Dae; Kim, Hee Jung; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Oh, Hyoung Yun;

Kim, Myung Seop; Park, Chun Gun

PA LG Electronics Inc., S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004161633	A1	20040819	US 2004-779875	20040218
	WO 2004075603	A2	20040902	WO 2004-XR342	20040219
	WO 2004075603	A3	20041111		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			EP 1595292	EP 2004-712772
EP:	AE, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			R:	20040219
CN:	1751398	A	20060322	CN 2004-80004645	20040219
JP:	2006518545	T2	20060810	JP 2006-500648	20040219
KR:	2005095653	A	20050929	KR 2005-715181	20050818
PRAI	KR 2003-10393	A	20030219		
OS	WO 2004-XR342	W	20040219		
AB	Organic electroluminescent devices including a substrate, first and second electrodes, a light-emitting layer formed between the first electrode and the second electrode, and a hole-blocking layer formed between the light-emitting layer and the second electrode are described in which the hole-blocking layer is an anthracene derivative with substituents at the 9 and 10 positions, 21 the substituents being selected from a (un)substituted aromatic groups, heterocyclic groups, aliphatic groups, halogens, and H.				

L19 ANSWER 19 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:681259 CAPLUS

DN 141:215357

TI Organic electroluminescent device and method for fabricating the same

including the same

IN Seo, Jeong Dae; Kim, Hee Jung; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Oh, Hyoung Yun;

Kim, Myung Seop; Park, Chun Gun

PA LG Electronics Inc., S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004161632	A1	20040819	US 2004-779874	20040218
	WO 2004075604	A2	20040902	WO 2004-XR343	20040219
	WO 2004075604	A3	20041111		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			EP 1595295	EP 2004-712771
EP:	AE, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			R:	20040219
CN:	1751400	A	20060322	CN 2004-80004644	20040219
JP:	2006518535	T2	20060810	JP 2006-500649	20040219
KR:	2005095652	A	20050929	KR 2005-715180	20050818
PRAI	KR 2003-10394	A	20030219		
OS	WO 2004-XR343	W	20040219		
AB	Organic electroluminescent devices are described which comprise a substrate, a first electrode formed on the substrate, an emission layer formed over the first electrode and having a first (e.g., green) emission area, a second (e.g., red) emission area, and a third (e.g., blue) emission area; a hole-blocking layer formed on the emission layer, the hole-blocking layer being formed of (21 of) the same substance(s) as the third emission area; and a second electrode formed over the hole-blocking layer. Methods for fabricating the devices entailing sequential formation of the layers are also described.				

L19 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:652667 CAPLUS

DN 141:175626

TI Lightfast colorant and lightfast ink composition

including the same

IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung,

Yeon-Kyoung

PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004158050	A1	20040812	US 2004-772286	20040206
	KR 2004072071	A	20040818	KR 2003-7996	20030208
	JP 2004238631	A2	20040826	JP 2004-32536	20040209
PRAI	KR 2003-7996	A	20030208		
OS	MARPAT 141:175626				
AB	A lightfast colorant and a lightfast ink composition including the lightfast colorant utilize a lightfast colorant that is derived by covalently binding a cinnamate derivative and a conventional colorant. The lightfast colorant improves storage stability as well as lightfastness when added to an ink composition. A lightfast colorant was prepared from 4-carboxyphenyl-4'-methoxycinnamate and C.I. direct black 168.				

L19 ANSWER 21 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:451644 CAPLUS
 DN 141:8729

TI Water-soluble, antimicrobial active polymer and ink composition comprising the same
 IN Lee, Kyung-Hoon; Ryu, Seung-Min; Jung, Yeon-Kyoung
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004106698	A1	20040603	US 2003-647144	20030825
PRAI KR 2004019571	A	20040306	KR 2002-51157		20020828
PRAI KR 2002-51157	A	20020828			

AB A water-soluble, antimicrobial active polymer and an ink composition are prepared by coupling an antimicrobial active silane compound to a branch of polyvinyl alc. An excellent antimicrobial effect is provided without affecting the properties of the ink composition that includes the polymer. The polymer is added to the ink composition in an amount of 1 to 10 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the ink composition. The ink composition provides extended storage stability due to no coagulation, effective antimicrobial effect even in a printed picture, and no irritation to human skin.

L19 ANSWER 22 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:451324 CAPLUS
 DN 141:8655

TI Functional additive having UV-absorbing substituent and ink composition containing the additive
 IN Jung, Yeon-Kyoung; Ryu, Seung-Min
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004103820	A1	20040603	US 2003-704561	20031112
	KR 2004042377	A	20040520	KR 2002-70656	20021114
	JP 2004161774	A2	20040610	JP 2003-385472	20031114
	CN 1521155	A	20040818	CN 2003-10125449	20031114

PRAI KR 2002-70656 A 20021114
 OS MARPAT 141:8655
 AB An ink composition containing 2-methoxyphenol derivative, an aqueous medium, and a colorant enhance light resistance by absorbing UV light, provide wettability, and stabilize a colorant. The ink composition prepared using the 2-methoxyphenol derivative also has improved light resistance, wettability and stabilizes a colorant and does not require an addnl. light-resistant agent. An example stabilizer was 2-MeO-4-OH-C6H3CH2CH(Me)CO2CH2CH(OH)CH2OH.

L19 ANSWER 23 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:330574 CAPLUS
 DN 140:322819

TI Dyeing fibers using mugwort for dyed fiber products useful for health and fiber products therefrom
 IN Lee, Kyung Hoon
 PA S. Korea
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2004124299	A2	20040422	JP 2002-289576	20021002
PRAI JP 2002-289576					

AB The dyed fibers are prepared by the steps comprising the steps of (a) preparing a mugwort dye bath by adding mugwort powders or mugwort exts. to H₂O, (b) heating the bath at 50-100° and mixing fibers in the bath for 10-30 min, and (c) washing and drying the fibers. Fiber products comprise fibers dyed by the above steps. The dyed fiber products are especially useful for male undergarments. A cotton female pantie was dyed in aqueous suspension containing 200 g mugwort powder with particle diameter 500 μm in 10 L H₂O for 30 min at 90°, dried by sunlight, treated with a liquid containing 100 g polyurethane in 20 L H₂O for 5 min at 100°, and dried to give a dyed pantie with good color depth and washfastness.

L19 ANSWER 24 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:100826 CAPLUS
 DN 140:165563

TI Antibiotic additive and ink composition comprising the same
 IN Ryu, Seung-min; Kim, Jae-hwan; Lee, Jong-in; Lee, Dae-hee
 PA Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., S. Korea
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 17 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

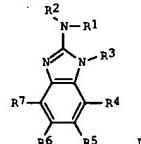
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004024037	A1	20040205	US 2003-610525	20030702
	KR 2004004036	A	20040113	KR 2003-11124	20030221
	JP 2004043473	A2	20040212	JP 2003-270779	20030703
	CN 1494829	A	20040512	CN 2003-160275	20030703

PRAI KR 2002-38470 A 20020703

OS MARPAT 140:165563 A 20030221

GI



AB An antibiotic additive and an ink composition including the antibiotic additive include a compound produced by binding of an antibiotic substance having the following formula I (R1 is a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, an amino group, a carboxyl group and salts thereof, and a sulfonic acid group and salts thereof, and a phosphoric acid group and salts thereof; and R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and R7 are selected from a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group, a nitro group, a cyano group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxyl group and salts thereof, a sulfonic acid group and salts thereof, a phosphoric acid group and salts thereof, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C1 to C30 heteroalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 arylalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 heteroarylalkyl group and a substituted or unsubstituted C6 to C30 heteroaryl group.) to a preexisting additive (e.g., a wetting agent) via a chemical reaction. The ink composition includes a colorant, a solvent and the antibiotic additive. The antibiotic additive prevents surface dry, improves storage stability and inhibits propagation and growth of bacteria in an ink and has excellent compatibility with a general dye or pigment.

L19 ANSWER 25 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:505266 CAPLUS
 DN 139:137989
 TI Rubbing-Induced Surface Morphology and Polymer Segmental Reorientations of a Model Brush Polyimide and Interactions with Liquid Crystals at the Surface
 AU Lee, Seung Woo; Chae, Boknam; Lee, Byeongdu; Choi, Wooyoung; Kim, Seung Bin; Kim, Sang Il; Park, Su-Moon; Jung, Jin Chul; Lee, Kyung Hoon; Ree, Moonhor
 CS Department of Chemistry, Center for Integrated Molecular Systems, BK21 Program, Division of Molecular and Life Sciences, Polymer Research Institute, Department of Materials Science Engineering, and Center for Advanced Functional Polymers, Pohang University of Science Technology, Pohang, 790-784, S. Korea
 SO Chemistry of Materials (2003), 15(16), 3105-3112
 CODEN: CHATEX; ISSN: 0887-4756
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Poly(p-phenylene-3,6-bis[[4-(n-octyloxy)phenyl]oxy]pyromellitimide) (CG-PMDA-PDA PI), a model brush polymer with a fully rodlike backbone, was determined to be pos. birefringent by prism coupling anal. Films of the PI were examined in detail by optical retardation and polarized IR spectroscopy before and after mech. rubbing with a velvet fabric. The alignment response of liquid crystal (LC) mols. in contact with rubbed films of the model polymer was studied. Atomic force microscopic imaging revealed that rubbing caused microgrooves, and fine grooves (around 100 nm in size) with a surface morphol. that resembled ground beef, parallel to the rubbing direction. The morphol. of these grooves is attributed to the structure of the fabric fibers and the shear deformation characteristics of the polymer. At the rubbed surface, the polymer main chain and the n-octyl end groups of the bristles were determined to be oriented parallel to the rubbing direction whereas the phenoxy units of the bristles were oriented perpendicular to the rubbing direction. When LC mols., 5CB containing 1% Disperse Blue 1 dichroic dye, were placed in contact with the rubbed PI films, the LC mols. formed a uniformly aligned structure with a pretilt angle of 25 to 87 degrees along the rubbing direction, depending on rubbing d. The tendency to form this structure was attributed to favorable anisotropic interactions of the LC mols. with the parallel reoriented polymer main chains and n-octyl end groups of the bristles in the rubbed surface, and with the microgrooves and fine grooves aligned parallel to the rubbing direction. The large pretilt angle was favored despite the relatively short alkyl side end group of the PI, which contains only half of the 16 carbons generally required to achieve large pretilt angles of LCs. This result suggests that the n-octyl end groups of the bristles play a critical role in the generation of large pretilt angles, most likely through favorable interactions between these groups and the aliphatic tails of the LC mols.

RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L1 STRUCTURE uploaded
 L2 50 SEA SSS SAM L1
 L3 13526 SEA SSS FUL L1

FILE 'CPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:34:58 ON 17 SEP 2006

L4 10184 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
 L5 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4(L) (DYE OR COLORANT OR INK)
 D QUE L5 STAT
 D 1-21 BIB ABS HITSTR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:37:00 ON 17 SEP 2006

L6 STRUCTURE uploaded
 D
 L7 0 SEA SSS SAM L6
 L8 17 SEA SSS FUL L6

FILE 'CPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:37:44 ON 17 SEP 2006

L9 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8
 D QUE L9 STAT
 D 1-15 BIB ABS HITSTR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:38:29 ON 17 SEP 2006

L10 STRUCTURE uploaded
 D
 L11 1 SEA SSS SAM L10
 L12 24 SEA SSS FUL L10

FILE 'CPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:39:11 ON 17 SEP 2006

L13 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12
 D QUE L13 STAT
 D 1-3 BIB ABS HITSTR
 E LEE KYUNG HOON/AU
 L14 91 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "LEE KYUNG HOON"/AU
 E RYU SEUNG/AU
 E RYU SEUNG MIN/AU
 L15 40 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "RYU SEUNG MIN"/AU
 E JUNG YEON KYOUNG/AU
 L16 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "JUNG YEON KYOUNG"/AU
 L17 121 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR L15 OR L16
 L18 41 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND (COLORANT OR DYE OR INK)
 L19 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND (COLORANT OR DYE)
 D QUE L19 STAT
 D 1-25 BIB ABS

FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY

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